

Goodland Republic.

F. H. STEWART, . . . Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.50
Six months90
Three months50

Advertising rates reasonable and liberal discounts given on extended contracts.

Entered at the Postoffice at Goodland, Kan., for transmission through the mails, as second class mail matter.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

SPEECH OF MR. ELLIS.

The would-be Hon. A. H. Ellis, the corporation attorney of Beloit, and chronic candidate for congressman of the Sixth district, spoke at the opera house Saturday afternoon and evening to light houses, a great many of the audience being Populists, who could have put up arguments that would have knocked the wind out of anything the speaker put forth.

It was expected that the address would be a fair and impartial review of the silver question, but turned out to be 16 to 1—16 falsehoods to 1 truth.

Mr. Ellis started out by saying that "the rank and file of all parties were honest as they view the case." As he progressed he got down to the bulldozing, pettifoggery tactics, that passes for talent with some classes of the American people. By inference he said:

"Populist editors are liars; Populist leaders are hypocritical demagogues; Populist congressmen are fools; Populist voters are dupes; Populist platforms are ridiculous."

He further inferred "that there had been no hard times; no panic; no contraction of currency; no increase of indebtedness; no distress except that caused by crop failures, calamity howlers, and Democrats."

He also said, "Populism is Greenbackism revamped, and Greenbackism is repudiation, and opposed to the coinage of either gold or silver, and favors flatism."

The national Greenback platform of 1880 was as follows: "The bonds of the United States should not be refunded, but paid as rapidly as practicable according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, legal tender currency should be substituted for the notes of the national banks, the national banking system abolished, and the unlimited coinage of silver, as well as gold, established by law." Where is any repudiation here?

It is a fact that the great bulk of the United States bonds were purchased with greenbacks and were payable in lawful money of the government; later refunding bonds were payable in coin.

John Sherman said, in an interview in 1893, "The fact is the government has always received gold for its bonds since 1890." This was said in justification of the gold bond issue under Cleveland, and was a falsehood of the meanest kind as the United States did not resume specie payment until Jan. 1, 1879; prior to this date if the government got gold for bonds, the purchaser got the premium.

There were extremists among the Greenbackers, and there are extremists among Populists, but that either Greenbackers or Populists in their national platforms have ever squinted towards repudiation, or an unlimited issue of irredeemable fiat money is as false as hell and Mr. Ellis knows it, or if he does not, he ought to.

Mr. Ellis declared that the Populists were not in favor of free coinage at all; and that the demand was put in their platform to catch votes. Christ said, "By their fruits ye shall know them." How did Greenbackers in congress vote? For free coinage. How did Populists in both branches of congress vote? For free coinage. How did Populists, Democrats and Republicans vote on the repeal of the Sherman law? Here is the party vote on the repeal of the Sherman law:

IN CONGRESS:	
For Repeal.	
Populists.	0
Democrats.	138
Republicans.	10
Per cent Populists.	0
Per cent Democrats.	94
Per cent Republicans.	50
Against Repeal.	
Populists.	8
Democrats.	76
Republicans.	23
Per cent Populists.	23
Per cent Democrats.	43
Per cent Republicans.	33
IN THE SENATE:	
For Repeal.	
Populists.	0
Democrats.	20
Republicans.	23
Per cent Populists.	0
Per cent Democrats.	46
Per cent Republicans.	54
Against Repeal.	
Populists.	3
Democrats.	19
Republicans.	10
Per cent Populists.	10
Per cent Democrats.	53
Per cent Republicans.	37

The above table speaks volumes. It says to all—"Populists redeem their pledges, Republicans repudiate theirs."

Mr. Ellis finally got onto the silver question. He, although his party is not, professes to be in favor of the coinage of the American product. He said, "From the foundation of the government to 1873 we coined only \$3,000,000 silver dollars." He was careful to say "silver dollars," and then he stated the amount, running into the millions, coined since 1873. Here was a statement of a half truth, which is often the meanest kind of a lie; and the one who uses this method is the meanest kind of a liar. On page 33, volume 5 of the American Encyclopedia, Edition of 1874, topic, "Coins," you will find the entire silver coinage from 1793 to 1873 put at \$172,338,780.23. Why did he not state this and the reason of the coinage of so few dollars. This would not answer in a case of "special pleading."

From the foundation of the government to 1873 the principal silver coins of the world were legal tender in the United States. The Spanish milled dollar was the pattern as to weight and fineness of our standard dollar and was legal tender. The Mexican dollar and the dollar of Peru and Bolivia were also a legal tender. These coins, be-

sides others, were current here prior to 1857 to the amount of millions of dollars.

Mr. Ellis may be for the coinage of the American product, but his party is not. And if he thinks he can ride into congress on this hobby, exclusively his own product and his own property, he will be badly disappointed.

Mr. Ellis is wearing a mask. His free silver professions won't go well with his golding arguments. He even used the old chestnut, "The world would dump all their silver upon us." Rats!

Has Mr. Ellis heard the recent news that the silver bullion in the London market has been exhausted by the recent purchases of China to pay her indemnity to Japan, and that the price has gone up to about 68 cents per ounce? Besides, our ratio being 16 to 1, Europe 15 1/2 to 1 and India 15 to 1 makes any such thing impossible. They would lose 8 cents per ounce from the east here, and 4 cents from Europe here to say nothing of cost of transportation.

Then would they leave it here without consideration? No! They would buy something with it—products we have to sell. The proposition is so absurd that only the simpleton that the honorable (?) gentleman is would entertain it for one moment.

He assumed in his talk that the price of bullion would still remain at 50 or 60 cents per ounce when we get back to free coinage. Anyone knows it would go back to \$1.20 per ounce where it stood prior to 1873. He takes the people for a pack of fools.

Besides, the limiting of silver coinage to the American product would deprive us of the trade of China, Japan, Mexico, the Central and South American countries. Mr. Ellis, in his evening speech, even advocated a high tariff against the importation of Mexican cattle. When we go to absolute free coinage we will get the trade of all these countries, whereas now we get only 20 per cent and Europe 80 per cent.

Where is your broad American policy? James G. Blaine advocated not only "reciprocity," but the coinage of an inter-American silver dollar. What was the trade dollar coin? (ostensibly) for? To stimulate trade with China and Japan.

They used it to fool the American people with. But it was not the fault of the dollar but the fault of the act of 1873 demonetizing silver.

Mr. Ellis laid the fault of the panic upon the Democratic administration and policy. It was caused he said by fear and uncertainty as to the Democratic policy upon the subject of the tariff. People began to hoard money and withdraw it from the channels of trade. This caused the panic.

This is all very well from his standpoint. "Everything is fish that comes to my net." The Democratic party is no more responsible than the Republican party for the panic, and not so much so. The causes that brought about the panic had been operating for years and was the policy of contraction of the circulating medium. See report of the comptroller of the currency for 1888 page 4, "Continued contraction in the volume of circulation has been the most prominent feature in the history of the national banks during the last 10 years." On page 60 of the same report he gives the decrease for five years, from Oct. 31, 1883, to Oct. 31, 1888. The total decrease of national bank circulation for this time was \$107,653,968. The only agency to counteract this tendency to contract the currency was the Bland law, a Democratic measure, that was in force 12 years, from 1878 to 1890, and coinage of gold.

The Sherman law followed, and its subsequent repeal. Both these measures, the Bland and Sherman laws, were compromise measures to prevent the passage of a free coinage law. And if these half measures operated to counteract contraction, the full measure would have been more efficient still.

Here is the secret of the panic history: The national banks had worked the contraction racket; but it would not go because of silver coinage even in limited amounts. They said in the panic bulletin: "Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the national bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money."

You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in half of your loans. *** Advocate an extra session of congress for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, etc." They followed this up with the "extra session letter" in which they said, "The repeal of this clause is demanded in the interests of those favoring the gold standard." Here we have it. It was a conspiracy of gold-bugs of both parties.

Under the Bland law the gold reserve had increased \$100,000,000 in 12 years. Under both laws every dollar in coin and all the bullion, except silver, was in circulation through silver certificates and United States treasury notes. This would not do. The panic bulletin said, "The future life of the national banks, as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of governmental legal tender notes and silver coinage."

Mr. Ellis, of course, had to unfold the glories of McKinleyism. We have not the space for a review of that "sum of all villainies," the McKinley bill. It is the root of the goldbug apias tree. The Wilson bill, with the income tax section, put there by Populist votes, is a cloth of gold compared to it. We had an income tax during and subsequent to the war, and \$205,436,762 of annual receipts from this income and internal revenue law were repealed between 1860 and 1862. And this burden taken from the shoulders of corporations and the rich, was put upon the poor. This was an infamy, done by the

McKinley law, that all good people should condemn.

Mr. Ellis devoted in substance, that there had been a policy of contraction of the currency, and said Populists figure in bonds to make out their case of the amount of circulating medium at the close of the war. Mr. Ellis cannot be ignorant of the fact, that Secretary Hugh McCulloch in 1866 in his report as treasurer recommended a policy of contraction of the currency, that congress adopted it and passed laws for refunding treasury notes to be called in and destroyed and bonds issued instead. It will be remembered that the largest bond issue was in 1867 from this cause. The policy of contraction cannot be successfully contradicted as it is a matter of public record. Mr. Ellis knows this.

Besides, that bonds were used largely as bank reserves, and transferred in large transactions and paid out over counters, in the same way as currency is a well-known fact. Secretary Foster himself received \$500,000 bonds for the sale of an 80-acre tract of land in Ohio, and the man lives in Kansas that paid him this bond. The proprietor of The Republic in 1893 transferred a \$1,000 5-20 registered bond in the purchase of a farm near Fort Edward, N. Y. Mr. Ellis knows that these things are so and yet assumes to deny them. Such a course is downright dishonesty. He will talk of redemption currency and refunding and then deny contraction.

Mr. Baker's election seemed to be a bad basket of sour grapes to the doughty would-be congressman. He declared it was a disgrace. "The only Populist congressman in all the world! And from the Sixth Kansas district. Oh my soul; how I long to be there! Let Baker's mantle fall on me!"

The Sixth district escaped a great calamity when they elected Baker and relegated Mr. Ellis to the state of innocuous desuetude. Send no more corporation tricksters and pettifoggers to congress.

The Sixth district of Kansas ought to have an everlasting memorial somewhere, for the good sense in defeating Mr. Ellis. He is a fairer of the most dangerous class—a political fakir.

Coal oil will no doubt go up several notches in the near future. Rockefeller is about to donate \$3,000,000 to the Chicago university, and all such contributions herald a rise in lighting fluid of the Standard Oil band.

CAUSE OF FALLING PRICES.

The following article was published in The Republic July 13, 1894, and was the objective point of a considerable portion of Mr. Ellis' tirade in his speech at the opera house Saturday. It will be seen that nearly the entire article is statistical taken from the public records of the nation, compiled by Republican officials under the administration of Mr. Harrison. If they are incorrect, which they are not, the party to which Mr. Ellis belongs would be at fault. The truth of the matter is that those figures are damaging evidence against either the intelligence or honesty of the Republican party, and as Mr. Ellis had been requested by several Republicans to explain the matter, he was forced to meet the argument with the only weapon possible—abuse.

Read the following over carefully and pick a flaw in it, if you can:

A shrinkage in the volume of money in the channels of commerce is the one great cause of falling prices and financial distress, we might go far back in history to establish the correctness of the assertion, but that is not necessary. We might go back to the year 1860 and state from official authority the amount of the circulation at that time (only paper). Should we do this, the statement would be disputed by some; hence, we will begin with the United States treasury report of 1891.

REPORT FOR 1891.

Page 80—Stock of all kinds of money in the United States October, 1891, \$1,482,318,387.

DISTRIBUTION.

Page 80—Specie in the United States treasury October, 1891, 330,330,311.

Page 80—Deposits in the United States treasury October, 1891, 61,400,852.

Total, 391,731,163.

Page 80—Deposits in national banks \$1,088,100,000; average 20 per cent reserve locked up, 217,600,000.

Chicago Almanac, statistics 1890.

State and territorial banking institutions in the United States October, 1891, deposits, \$1,222,000,000; a uniform 20 per cent reserve locked up and out of circulation equals, 244,400,000.

October, 1891, total stock of money \$1,482,318,387.

October, 1891, in the United States treasury, 391,731,163.

October, 1891, national bank reserve, 217,600,000.

October, 1891, state bank reserve, 390,750,000.

Total out of circulation, \$1,090,587,224.

Amount in the channels of trade, 391,731,163.

Total, \$1,482,318,387.

United States agricultural statistics report 1890, page 17—Wheat, average price per bushel, \$1.10; corn, 75 cents; oats, 50 cents; hay, 10 cents.

The supply of wheat, home demands for food, after deducting from the total crop of 1891 for seed and export, equalled 3,940 bushels per capita of the population.

REPORT FOR 1890.

Total stock of money in the United States October, 1890, (see United States treasury report, page 97) \$2,404,274,791.

DISTRIBUTION.

Page 95—October, 1890, in the United States treasury, 702,334,578.

Page 95—National bank deposits, all kinds, October, 1890, \$1,082,280,000; an average 20 per cent reserve.

Page 95—State and territorial banks and banking institutions, deposits, \$1,622,622,213; 25 per cent average reserve, 405,655,553.

October, 1890, total money out of circulation, \$1,487,935,553.

October, 1890, total money in channels of commerce, 916,339,238.

Total, \$2,404,274,791.

COMPARISON.

Money in channels of commerce, October, 1891, 391,731,163.

Money in channels of commerce, October, 1890, 916,339,238.

Decrease of money in the channels of commerce in 12 years, \$524,608,075, equaling a decrease in the channels of trade of 57 1/2 per cent.

Wheat, for food consumption, in 1890 was 3,340 bushels per capita.

Value per bushel (United States department of agriculture) 23 1/2 cents per bushel.

Decrease in quantity of wheat for food per capita, 1890 compared with 1891, equals 16 1/2 to 20 per cent. Decrease in price, 1890 compared with 1891, 34 1/2 to 40 per cent. Decrease in money channels of commerce, 1890 compared with 1891, 57 1/2 to 60 per cent.

By the law of supply and demand it will be seen that wheat in 1890 should have been worth 84 1/2 to 100 cents instead of 1891, or 11 1/2 to 20 per cent increase of 33 1/2 to 40 cents per bushel for wheat, a loss to the farmer on each bushel of 77 1/2 cents.

See report of the United States census, 1890, and eighth mortgage in Kansas.

the great wheat growing state, to show that mortgages kept pace with decreasing money volume and falling prices of farm products, and will also quote from the United States treasury report, 1890, giving the retirement of currency by national banks from 1881 to 1889.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES RETIRED IN KANSAS.

1880	34,771
1881	33,102
1882	33,478
1883	37,568
1884	30,070
1885	31,471
1886	30,113
1887	31,500
1888	37,117
1889	62,232

Total for 10 years, 320,000.

Of these, \$14,822 were upon acres, and 24,378 were upon city and village lots. The table following will give the amounts of mortgages each year in the state of Kansas for 10 years; they too, have increased as the volume of money has decreased.

AMOUNTS OF KANSAS MORTGAGES EACH YEAR.

1880	\$18,035,234
1881	21,318,419
1882	21,410,510
1883	26,747,419
1884	28,719,554
1885	23,323,551
1886	25,328,413
1887	27,520,009
1888	30,082,322
1889	36,082,244

Total for 10 years, \$222,899,840.

United States treasury report, 1890, page 389—We see the national bank manipulations of finance, so far as their circulation is concerned, from 1875 to 1890, inclusive. We see that, from October 31, 1891, these banks retired some \$187,271,854 of their circulation, causing constant and continual falling prices of wages and products of labor, and as constant increasing purchases power of the dollars, but not so much as one mill of increase of debt-paying power.

TOO MANY POTATOES.

Producers of potatoes are, in the vernacular of the street, "up against it." The world never raised a more bountiful crop than this year. Both at home and abroad—in Europe and America—the producer has great difficulty in securing any price at all for his crop. The imports into England this year from France and Germany were unprecedentedly heavy and the price at Liverpool quickly sank to \$10 per ton.

In this country, according to advance sheets issued by the Orange Judd Farmer, published at Chicago, the potato crop is unprecedented. According to the Farmer the acreage was suddenly increased out of all proportion to demands for consumption, in response to ill-advised suggestions from high official sources, coupled with a natural desire to replace in the northwest with a better paying crop.

The Farmer places the crop at 282,148,000 bushels. The variation in yield in different states is more marked than usual. In fact, in many districts in the northwest, growers have abandoned the results of their year's work, and did not dig their crop, prices not paying the cost of digging and hauling. But for the enormous increase in that section the total crop of the country would not be excessive.

Canada is no exception to the rule of a bountiful crop, the 1895 yield closely approximating 857,000,000 bushels.

Usually this country exports many tons of potatoes to England, but this year the abundance of the crop in the countries noted will keep the price so low that this will not be possible. Ordinarily the congestion here could be relieved by this process. The Orange Judd Farmer, however, is not entirely hopeless over the situation. It says, after stating the situation, that "the market outlook at home is rather mixed, but when closely studied, presents some features which may eventually bring about a better state of things. Prices are almost unprecedentedly low in every direction, but in addition to abandonment of a part of the crop in the northwest, there is a tendency toward excessive rotting in many portions of the country. Together, these may result in relieving the congested conditions and eventually bring an improvement in prices."

SCULLY, the Irish rent rack landlord

who owns a good slice of Illinois farming lands, has become naturalized so as to own more. While the Irish are moving to free Ireland, they might profitably give some attention to freeing Illinois.

Owing to the fact that Grover Cleveland has accumulated \$6,000,000 in the past 12 years, there is talk of impeachment. A Texas statesman once remarked, "What are we here for," and Grover has evidently given him a practical answer.

War clouds are accumulating over the European horizon, and an outbreak may come at any time. England has been out-manoeuvred by Russia and France, and will either have to lay down or resort to arms.

The Marlborough-Vanderbilt hand has been consummated and the goods delivered. Coronets at \$10,000,000 come high, but as long as the traffic on railroads keep up, the Vanderbilt girls can afford them.

The A. P. A. is determined on getting into politics. As an oath-bound, secret, sectarian organization it would be a menace to the freedom guaranteed by the constitution.

After assaulting each other at long range for over a year, Corbett and Fitzsimmons have got together and declared for "no fight."

The press dispatches say that "Durrant is cool." His condition should make him cool, even to shivering.

If the newspaper cuts of Miss Vanderbilt do not do her an injustice, the dukes did not get too much.

Holmes and Derrant should exchange consolations and confidences.

Lost—Pocketbook.

Last, last Thursday evening, a pocketbook containing \$2.63, a trunk key and a Yale lock key. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to this office.

Do You Wear Shoes?

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.
And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.
Take no Substitute.
Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

Of course you are looking for the "best of it" when you buy shoes. We can sight you to a good thing. It is the **W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE** BEST IN THE WORLD!

Did You Ever Wear Them?

If you did you are wearing them yet, if not you should get a pair and try them. They are unexcelled in

Style, Fit and Durability.

The advance in leathers has increased the price of other makes but the quality and price of W. L. Douglas shoes remain the same. We have them \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00. Call and see them.

Dawson Bros. & Co.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The agony is over.

Fireman Hyde has resigned.

Hoyt Andrews now rides a tricycle.

The chrysanthemum is nearly due.

Dr. Thomas extracts teeth without pain.

D. G. Clark was up to Boulder last week.

If you need anything in hardware go to Book's.

Fireman Frank Kline is now on the Pueblo run.

Thomas P. Leonard, abstractor and insurance.

E. F. Tennant has gone east on a business trip.

Mrs. O. C. Dawson arrived this week from Bell Plain.

S. T. Barlow and family have moved to Kansas City.

Harry Dickey left for Boulder, Colo., Monday night.

Engine 310 slipped a tire and is now in the back shops.

Fred Jewell is a new man in the freight department.

Taxes can now be paid. The rebate goes off next month.

The turkey should be getting out a life insurance policy.

George Talbot and family left Sunday night for California.

The circus is still doing business down in eastern Kansas.

A bloomer restaurant is one of the attractions of San Francisco.

George Bradley has gone to Kansas City with a carload of cattle.

John Hale has moved his family onto his ranch near Calhan, Colo.

For handmade harness go to J. W. Book. All work guaranteed.

It might be consoling for Democrats to hear that Mississippi is safe.

Floza Liston was up to Denver this